ADDRESS.

(Not used).

No. 13, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.

Past Successes and Present Needs.
Dear Young People:

I do not think I can do better on an occasion which means to you so much, than to present to you some thoughts upon the past successes of the United States, supplementing them by some suggestion as to present needs. To relieve these needs you yourselves will bear no unimportant part.

Past Successes -- The Revolution.

It is of interest to those who come after us to learn how we summarize the principle events of our lives. It is like the merchant transferring his stock in trade to successors. People like to know how he progressed step by step, marking the milestones of progress.

When I use the words "Past Successes of our Nation", my mind reverts first to our American Revolution. That was our beginning. I saw veterans of the Revolution everywhere, in my youth, and heard them talk with shining faces of events from 1776 to 1783, as children now hear stories of veteran actors from 1861 to 1865. My first ideas of comradeship were due to the cordial fellowship of Revolutionary soldiers. As soon as peace came our Nation was well on its way in developing the Republic which our Fathers had founded. Their success was immense in view of the difficulties overcome, but very limited in view of what had already been attained.

2nd. The War of 1812 and '14 affords a sad picture of our young Republic. Its capital city destroyed, its resources crippled, but out of it came a new beginning like that of the new Chicago after the Chicago fire. The Nation after that foolish war took on a new life. The right of search by any nation against our Marine was forbidden; its foreign trade and domestic commerce were assured.

3rd. Next, the Mexican War, however we may regard the cause
Dear Home People:

I do not think I am at a post or an essential point to write you anything about the state of affairs in South Africa. I am not in touch with the latest news from there. However, I am aware of the situation and I believe it is crucial that we understand the significance of the recent events.

I do not want to dwell on the details, but I want to emphasize the importance of having accurate information. The recent events in South Africa have raised important questions about human rights and the role of government in maintaining justice and peace.

It is essential that we take a stand as a community to support those who are suffering. We must be united in our efforts to bring about positive change.

With best wishes,

[Signature]
of it, gave us a generous extension of our domain. We began to call ourselves Americans. A teeming population commenced its expansion from river to river and from mountain to mountain until our country's flag was unfurled from Maine to California and from the British possessions to Mexico. I do so love to be an American that I often wish that Canada and British Columbia would adopt the stars and stripes and join their fortunes with ours then nobody could dispute our claims to be Americans.

4th. The Civil War. At last we have settled upon these words "Civil War", and I am willing to call it Civil War, though at times the participants were not always as civil and polite as they might have been. Even Sherman, very like Chevalier Bayard, was not always polite. He said to me once in apology: "Howard, war is war and you cannot refine it.

As we sum up the results of the conflict we can simmer them down to this residuum, namely, they gave the Republic a riddance forever of State supremacy; and they brought also the riddance of American Slavery. Good or bad, right or wrong, it caused while it lasted a perpetual conflict involving untold suspicion and malice.

5th. The Spanish War. We have just buried our Senator Proctor of Vermont. Returning from Cuba he made a brief speech in the United States Senate. One statement told us that a large body of non-combatants had been shut up in little forts called "trochaas" throughout Cuba, and that they were forced to remain there without proper food till 250,000 of them had perished and that 250,000 more were doomed in the same manner to a similar death. This speech as much as anything else caused us to intervene, and the results of the ensuing war have enlarged our domain and heaped upon us new responsibilities, - touching Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

6th. Industries. Our Industrial development has been too rapid to be gauged by any process. Think of steam, electricity, telephoning, the phonograph, photography, the bicycle and the automobile, and steno-
I'm not sure what to say. Here is a sample text:

"We are in a serious situation at our company. The situation has been deteriorating over the past few months. Our revenue has been declining, and our expenses have been increasing. We need to make some tough decisions to keep the company afloat."

I hope this helps. If you have any specific questions or concerns, please let me know.
graphy and typewriting. Each name suggests a whole volume of development and progress. Progress is noticeable in the employment of women. Fifty years ago their work was hard enough, really too hard in home life and in the factories; but now we find them skilled workers in counting rooms, in picture-taking and type-setting, in telegraphy, and almost monopolizing the telephone system of the land.

7th. Specialities. It may not be possible for children to begin where their fathers and mothers left off in educational lines, but their has been an extension of privileges which a part of the children of the country did not formerly enjoy. The schools are reaching all children of the United States. Again there has been great advancement in every profession from specializing. The young man or young woman can now pursue a special course until perfected in it. Our physicians have divided up their profession so that there is a thorough study of each class. This specializing has increased knowledge and marvelously diminished suffering. The medical profession has taken decided steps in advance in discovering the causes of disease and in preventing them, in curing dreadful fevers, and preventing contagion.

8th. There is progress in the restriction of all sorts of gambling, and a strife going on to rid the world of betting on races. There is increased control of liquor dealing for the betterment of the town, the city and the state.

9th. The ballot. The improved ballot has come to stay, and progress every day is noticeable in our courts of justice, in the criminal courts, and in courts of equity.

10th. Missionary movements. Indeed our people are going out as missionaries into every part of the world, and missionaries are getting the credit, which is their due, of securing an open door to countries which had been before this age shut off from the developments of civili-
zation. But after all our progress has been noted we cannot help seeing that tares have been very often sown broadcast in fields of good grain. Of course the grain must grow till the harvest, but we long for the time to come when there shall be abundant resowing of good seed without the tares. So much for successes,—just an indication of a few of them since Columbia became a Nation.

Let us now turn to our needs.

(a) Confidence.

I asked the head of a firm to tell me what he thought was the foremost need of our people. He answered at once: "For daily newspapers and individuals to stop pessimistic talk." If we only could—why not?

I turned to another business man present, and he said: "Secure a restoration of confidence in business." Down with pessimism and up with confidence! Let every soul try; every little helps.

(b) Generosity.

Another extensive business manager answered the same question: "What I think we need just now is more generosity on the part of the people, especially of the national banks, towards each other." After a few moments he added thoughtfully, "I wish we could have a new law regulating interest, especially to prevent enormous prices, really usury, on call loans;"then he added another thought, "Is it not possible for our people to so regulate our revenues as to keep them outside of politics?" These answers seemed to me to be strong prayers for altruism among business men, a call for mutual trust and help.

(c) Get Rid of Anarchy.

Another man, gray-headed, and working in the insurance line, answered my question, "What do you think our people most need at this time?" He said, "We must expunge from our country the spirit of anarchy, to
- After all, what progress and broad horizons have any people ever seen? What figures have ever been able to stand as pillars of society? Of course, the figures must be tall. The pyramid, as we speak, is the sign of the age and the times.

A small figure, on the other hand, is not to be sneezed at. It is a sign of another age and other times. It is a sign of the new and the future. It is a sign of the things to come.

Let us use this to our benefit.

- Conversation.

I say, I gnaw at it, I gnaw at it till we want to quench our appetite. No, I say, I gnaw at it. I gnaw at the bones. I gnaw at the marrow. I gnaw at the very bone. I gnaw at the very bone. I gnaw at the very bone. I gnaw at the very bone.

- Sectarian.

Yet, under the guise of preferential treatment, the same doctrine is taught. Yet, I say, I gnaw at it, I gnaw at it till we want to quench our appetite. No, I say, I gnaw at it. I gnaw at the bones. I gnaw at the marrow. I gnaw at the very bone. I gnaw at the very bone. I gnaw at the very bone.
hinder in every way possible anarchistic publications, and to restrain the disposition to take human life for any cause. He referred to the "Black Hand", the account of whose doings in in every daily paper, where the assassination so often is never detected. "Why," he said, "the crimes of today are equal to those of the middle ages.

(d) Newspaper Reform. I turned to another, a reformer. He said we ought to do something to purge the public press, where murders, riots and divorces are served up on the first page of each daily journal. "Isn't there some way," he asked, "to secure a higher tone on the part of newspaper men? Can they not be induced to put forth the good things done in society and make them prominent rather than the crimes committed?" My heart pleads, as it always does, for the indefatigable newspaper men. I spend a quiet hour every day with my morning paper, and I believe that after a while the press will supply us with a quantum of the good. I am expecting the great leaders of the press to call a halt and take a stand; and then before long unfurl the banner of a broad humanity and a true nobility. Pessimism will kill itself in time, and sensation, like a sputtering candle, burn itself out.

(e) No Extravagance. Adopt the Simple Life.

A spectator, who travels much, answered my question, "I would tell the people to avoid extravagance and speculation, and return to the simple life of our fathers;" but I thought that it would be difficult to make people understand what was meant by extravagance and speculation, or the simple life of our fathers. Thousands of our countrymen have been reading Wagner's Simple Life, and I hope to their profit. Yet no two persons will ever come to the same conclusion about simple life. We earnestly desire our friends to make an earnest effort to avoid the evils of extravagance and speculation on the part of those who have enough
(a) Newspaper Problem. I propose to mention a few.

First and foremost, the problem of the newspaper as a medium for political news, which has been a source of controversy in recent years. The newspaper is often seen as a tool of the political establishment, and its role in shaping public opinion is a subject of much debate.

Secondly, the problem of the endurance of the newspaper as a print medium in the face of increasing digitalization. With the rise of the internet, many newspapers are struggling to maintain their readership and financial viability.

Thirdly, the problem of the economics of the newspaper industry. The costs of production and distribution are high, and many newspapers operate on tight budgets. This is a challenge that needs to be addressed to ensure the survival of the medium.

(c) For reference, please see the included images.
worldly goods to expose them to these two evils. Their example will favorably affect the rest of us. So far as food, and drink, and clothing are concerned the most of us are obliged to lead the simple life. Probably the simple life will follow contentment and the care for one's neighbor. Socialists or not socialists, in fact, all good people, must contend for a better distribution of what is earned and of what is produced.

(f) The Old Constitution.

I asked a political leader, "What are our political needs?" He answered, "Adhere more strictly than ever to the old Constitution of the United States. Stick firmly to our territorial system and all our territories." And he added with emphasis,"Endeavor all the time to preserve the independence of the three co-equal branches of our Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive." Indeed this is my own political creed. Of course the Constitution is for the people, for their benefit, and not the people for the benefit of the Constitution. Indeed, we must give our Constitution, as we have done, a liberal interpretation. When amendments come they must be for the benefit of the whole people.

(g) Education.

A distinguished educator answered me, "See to it that the children, all the children, are properly taught. It were better to have fewer books put into their hands, and more thoroughness of instruction-, more thorough mastery of the books given them." My friend called for a higher standard of culture. He said there was a downward tendency in culture. Surely the remedy is in good weekly and monthly publications and good books to correct such a tendency. I believe that there has been a lowering of the standard of education in our colleges and higher institutions of learning, with a view of securing a larger number of students, but
moartly cute to xo ones from to those who are	
terribly stuck to the foot of us. To let us know, may thank our offer.
not the case because the foot of us the obligation to keep the money it.
neaply the simple to the motto that no one of the

fostipet. Directores or our colleagues, to learn it. Every people,

contain for a proper administration of what we exclude and want to do.

1. The Constitution.

I regard a political leader, "We are on your political needs." As I regard a political leader, I regard the Constitution of the suppose," whereas your political leaders to the Constitution of the

the field to the political system and if I can for

corona. And be symbol with the "Habana" of the same to knowing

the importance of the free co-opetition of our government. To

the fulfillment of the field co-opetition of our government, the

a government co-opetition. Of course the Constitution is for the people. For their

people. And not the people for the penalty in the Constitution. Instead.

we must give the Constitution, we must have, a literal interpretation.

when monarchism can't even do on the penalty to the whole country.

2. Monarchy. (2)

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for into the future, our may更何况其于 an interpretation of information. make the

my country, the people. Can promote new ones. If the people in the Constitution, it.

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enough the country to in your wishes to and monarchy co-opetition may soon

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on or the reformation of co-opetition in our colleagues and project interpretation

of internal, with a view of obtaining a larger number of people.
this has been remedied in many parts of the country by securing facilities for post-graduate courses.

(h) Union in Heart of All Good People.

At last I met a learned clergyman. He said, "The greatest need of our people is the greatest need of the world. It is to turn away as quickly as possible from material considerations to spiritual." Agreeing with him, I would say people need, as always, faith and love. Can we not make these the basis of a sympathetic union among all who hold to a Heavenly Father? Indeed, good men and good woman, multitudinous in our land, may not come together intellectually, but they can get together, and are getting together, in loving kindness, in forebearance, in human sympathy and positive action where human sorrows and human wants are to be alleviated. As I understand it, our Saviour, through the lawyer, epitomized the whole in his interpretation of the Commandments, namely, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

Now, dear young people, in closing permit me to say that you cannot do better for yourselves than to bear in mind that every good thought, every good word, and every good deed will as surely bear fruit as will the good tree, in a good climate, planted in good soil by the river of water. You will find that the truest philosophy of experience is this, to make somebody happier and better every day because you live in the world.
die for both right and wrong.

At least I've found the answer. I'm sorry if you took the wrong path, but if you have, I would say that I've been wrong. I hope you can find peace in your heart.

The greatest need of our people is to know themselves and to accept their limitations. We cannot be free until we understand that freedom is not just a lack of constraints, but a conscious choice to live within them.

I hope you find the strength to move forward, and that you can find a way to live in peace with yourself and others.
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Dear Home Reader: 

I do not think I can go better on my own account after
waving to you so long, then to remain so long at home. I send you
my best wishes and everything in the world. 

Please write and let me know how you are getting along.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Note]
of it, gave us a generous extension of our domain. We began to call ourselves Americans. A teeming population commenced its expansion from river to river and from mountain to mountain until our country's flag was unfurled from Maine to California and from the British possessions to Mexico. I do so love to be an American that I often wish that Canada and British Columbia would adopt the stars and stripes and join their fortunes with ours then nobody could dispute our claims to be Americans.

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The area off the picture was poor when we cannot part seeing.

If this area was not off the picture or the area is part of the picture, then the area off the picture would have been more visible. That's why the picture was more visible when we cannot part seeing.

In conclusion, the picture was more visible when we cannot part seeing. Therefore, we cannot judge the picture when we part seeing.
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(c) No Experience Taken in this Title

A certificate may be granted under this act of any person who has served in any occupation which involves the knowledge, skills, or experience necessary to perform the duties of the title of "medical officer" and who has been recommended by the appropriate authorities. The certificate shall be in the form and shall be issued by the Department of Medical Services. The certificate shall be renewable every three years and shall be valid for ten years from the date of issue.
worldly goods to expose them to these two evils. Their example will favorably affect the rest of us. So far as food, and drink, and clothing are concerned the most of us are obliged to lead the simple life. Probably the simple life will follow contentment and the care for one's neighbor. Socialists or not socialists, in fact, all good people, must contend for a better distribution of what is earned and of what is produced.

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to a party participation of which to encourage and to aid.

(2) The Constitution

I upon the political desk. What can one possibly mean? We
employ what actually even to the ordinary participation of
the people's interest to our constitutional system as it is now.

The principle of the nation is everybody's interest to our
government. The principle of our constitution is to the people.
For the people to the people for the people of the constitution.
I need this to our constitution as we have gone a further participant.
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Now, dear young people, in closing permit me to say that you cannot do better for yourselves than to bear in mind that every good thought, every good word, and every good deed will as surely bear fruit as will the good tree, in a good climate, planted in good soil by the river of water. You will find that the truest philosophy or experience is this, to make somebody happier and better every day because you live in the world.